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no enterprises. They scorn work, and in their "aristocratic poverty and national pride" they sometimes choose beggary as the more honorable of the two. The great and universal ambition is to wear the brass buttons and uniform of the government employee; 40 per cent of the people are supported by the government in one way or another. Official statistics show less than 30 per cent of population as agriculturists and 26 per cent as industrial. Official salaries are low and peculation is almost necessary as well as universal, and the government is for the favored aristocratic class (caste), who also escape taxation.

In the standing army of 100,000 in time of peace there are "six captain-generals, thirty-nine lieutenant-generals, sixty generals of division, one hundred and sixty brigadier-generals, or one general for every three hundred and seventy soldiers."

The Spaniards believe themselves to be a superior nation but 70 per cent are illiterate; they boast of glory and shun innovations—Spain cannot be excelled. The model for the plow and the cart of the Castilian farmer is still to be seen upon the monuments of Egypt. The few great enterprises are run by the foreigner, and Spain, sleeping under the lock of the Inquisition and dreaming of militant glory, is still in her mediæval period. Modern times may reach her, but they will come from without.<sup>24</sup>

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REVIEWS

*Studies in Contemporary Biography.* By JAMES BRYCE. Pp. ix, 487. Price, \$3.00. London and New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

These biographical studies by Mr. Bryce are in the truest sense what the title indicates. They are not biographies as biographies are usually considered, but rather so many clear and appreciative essays on the character and personality of a score of famous Englishmen of the last fifty years. A number of them have appeared in periodicals, but these have not been revised and enlarged for the present volume. The studies begin with Disraeli and conclude with Gladstone. But these two cannot be taken as typical. Among the other names there are only a few of universal reputation. They are for the most part men of eminence in special fields of human activity, and although well known to the specialist, their names are not familiar to the general reader. Such are the historian, E. A. Freeman, and his friend, John Richard Green; William Robertson Smith, well known among Orientalists; Edwin Lawrence Godkin, a striking personality to all Americans and especially to readers of the Nation. Parnell, Cardinal Manning, Dean Stanley, Anthony Trollope, Archbishop Tait and Lord Acton are more generally known. But in T. H. Green, Henry Sidgwick, Bishop Fraser, Robert Lowe, Stafford Henry Northcote, the author again deals with men whose names are not so well known especially outside of England. The same is true of the two eminent representatives of the English Bench, Earl Cairns and Sir George Jessel, while of Edward E.

<sup>24</sup> Contributed by J. Russell Smith.

Bowen, who was all his life an assistant master at Harrow, even Englishmen have probably not generally heard.

None but a writer of Mr. Bryce's cosmopolitan interest and sympathies could hope to write appreciatively of men so diversified in character, tastes and occupation. Even the advantage of having personally known all but one of them would be found by many an additional difficulty. But whatever the difficulties of the task these do not appear. To the reviewer the pleasure of the reading was such that he has nothing but praise to be said of the biographies. They are charming portraits, giving expression to the deepest and most subtle characteristics, executed with marvelous freedom and technical skill and illumined in the best light of historical perspective.

For this work the author has had exceptional opportunities. He has for years been himself an active and observant participant in public life; like Dean Stanley he has gained much as an historian not only from an intimate knowledge of his own times, but also, and even more largely, from playing an active part in the events of his own time, "from swaying opinions by his writings and speeches" and "from sitting in assemblies." But unlike Stanley, Bryce is thoroughly imbued with the historic spirit. His work is the result of careful investigation and of keen personal observation.

The influence of family and race is never overlooked, and where these have been marked they are constantly used to throw a broader light upon the treatment. Childhood and early youth are in most cases passed over in silence. On the other hand the university life and associations and the trend of the formative influence at work upon the man as an undergraduate are brought out with especial emphasis. That period of life during which theories and views of men and things are formed, and intimate, often valuable friendships made, has a special attraction for the author. Indeed in reading on page 86 in connection with T. H. Green at Oxford, of how the "undergraduates were warmly interested in one another," and "had an inordinate fondness for measuring the intellectual gifts and conjecturing the future of those among their contemporaries who seemed likely to attain eminence," one cannot but feel that the basis for the present biographical studies was even then being laid.

The character analysis throughout is clear and incisive. The author is keenly alive to the strength and the weaknesses of his characters, and while always critical, in the good sense of that word, he never fails in kindness. The complex character of Gladstone is explained in a manner that leaves the impression of a perfect mastery of even the inner motives and springs of action of the great man. His pure Scotch ancestry, his Oxford education with the early phases of the Oxford movement, and his apprenticeship to Peel are conspicuous points. The contradictions are reconciled. It is no longer anomalous to read that "Gladstone was never a Whig;" that he came near to being a Roman Catholic in his religious opinions, yet was for the last twenty years of his life the trusted leader of the English Protestant Non-Conformist and the Scottish Presbyterians. His demeanor when under fire in the House of Commons is admirably described and the account of his retirement after 1894 is well worth reading for its own sake. One cannot help contrasting the

stately dignity and calm of Hawarden with the petulance and dissatisfaction of Fredricksruhe.

Disraeli is treated with equal force and clearness. His Hebrew extraction and his lack of a university training, facts of the utmost importance for a proper comprehension of his position, are emphasized. For Disraeli possessed in a full measure that detachment, intensity and the passion for material success so characteristic of his race. He had the faculty of turning all the powers of the mind, imagination as well as reasoning, into a single channel, which, together with the dearth of material for leadership among the Tory party, made possible his "climbing to the highest distinction." The limitations and in a sense the narrowness of Disraeli contrast strongly with the depth and the breadth of Gladstone, though this is suggested rather than expressed. This appreciation for the limitations of men and methods appears even more strikingly in the cases of Parnell and of Cardinal Manning, or when he speaks of the Arnoldine methods.

Prominence is given to high standards of private and public morality. One cannot but feel the author's strong admiration for the moral strenuousness of Mr. Gladstone or the deep sense of right seen so conspicuously in Dean Stanley, who, despite his sympathetic nature, was never guilty of the fashionable error "of extenuating moral distinctions." Yet he is fair and kind to all.

Comparisons and contrast by placing his characters in juxtaposition with other well-known contemporaries or historic personages are often very happy. In this way a great number of interesting personages are incidentally introduced, which serve to bring out the peculiar phase of the character under discussion. Of the many cases of this kind those in the Essay on Trollope are especially worthy of note, while the following from the discussion of the advantage enjoyed by Disraeli of living long merits to be quoted even in a review: "True it is that a man must have greatness in order to stand the test of long life. Some are found out, like Louis Napoleon. Some lose their balance and therewith their influence, like Lord Brougham. Some cease to grow or learn, and if a statesman is not better at sixty than he was at thirty, he is worse. Some jog heavily on, like Metternich, or stiffen into arbitrary doctrinaires, like Guizot. Disraeli did not merely stand the test, he gained immensely by it." Great historic movements of the last century often have new and suggestive light thrown upon them as they are seen through the relations of Mr. Bryce's characters to them. A few deserve special mention, such as the Oxford Movement, the liberalizing of the Scotch Presbyterians, the doctrine of Papal Infallibility and the Eastern Question.

There are occasional flights of style that rise to conspicuous heights, of which the passage describing Lord Acton in his library at Cannes late at night expounding his view of how his plan for a history of liberty might be realized, is a good example. "He spoke for six or seven minutes only; but he spoke like a man inspired, seeming as if, from some mountain summit high in air, he saw beneath him the far winding path of human progress from dim Cimmerian shores of prehistoric shadow into the fuller yet broken and fitful light of modern times. The eloquence was splendid, but even greater than the

eloquence was the penetrating vision which discerned through all events and in all ages the play of those moral forces, now creating, now destroying, always transmuting, which had moulded and remoulded institutions, and had given to the human spirit its ceaselessly-changing forms of energy. It was as if the whole landscape of history had been suddenly lit up by a burst of sunlight."

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*Arbeit und Rhythmus.* By PROFESSOR KARL BÜCHER. Third edition. Pp. xi, 443. Price, 7 m. Leipzig: B. E. Teubner, 1902.

This volume is in striking contrast to the scholasticism of the usual economic writings. The author does not treat of quantitative industrial forces composed of absolutely equal units and governed by laws as immutable as the laws of physics. On the contrary he implies all through the book that laborers are human beings with minds filled with associations and with nervous systems easily affected by their environment. While not expressly stated, the author implies that drudgery is not a quality inherent in any kind of activity, but depends upon the associations connected with the particular thing which is found to be irksome. He calls attention to the fact that among primitive peoples music and singing are combined with all their activities to such an extent that the difference between work and play does not exist, and all that they do is done in the spirit of sport.

After discussing in the first chapters the rhythmical movements in work and work songs in a general way the author devotes a very large part of the book to songs composed for and sung to the different kinds of work and amusements, especially of the less-civilized peoples. The texts of the songs are given in great numbers, more than two hundred and fifty in all. The reader is astonished by the indisputable evidence here brought forward of the widespread use of music in connection with work. The ancient Egyptians sang constantly at nearly every kind of work. They rubbed the hulls off the grain, ground the kernels and kneaded the dough with their feet to songs composed for each part of the process. They drew their seines, hauled their boats, and drove the flock over moist earth to tread in the grain, to the melody of special songs. These customs have persisted to the present, for Baedeker's guide-book for that country says: "The Egyptians hold themselves for a peculiarly gifted musical people, and, indeed, the traveler will soon notice how much singing there is. The Egyptian sings when he squats on the ground, when he stretches himself on his straw mat, when he dances along behind his donkey, when he carries stones and materials up on to a building, when working in the field, when rowing. He sings whether he works alone or in groups and considers song an essential element of strength in his work and of joy in his leisure."

In like manner the ancient Greeks accompanied most of their routine work with music, instrumental or vocal, or both together. They spun to singing. They rowed their boats, tread out their wine, ground their grain, drew water